The Saturday Evening Post.

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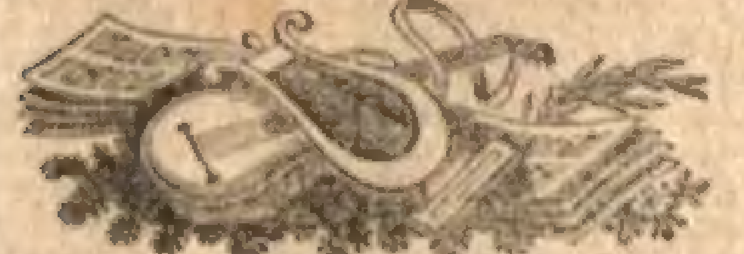

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A DUETTO.

"Lady, cold the winds are blowing;
Fast the gathering night-dews fall;
Whither, whither art thou going,
Wandering from thy father's hall?"

"I am going o'er the mountain;
I am going o'er the dale;
I am going where the fountain
Runs unnoticed down the vale.

I am going where no Lover,
False and fickle as the sun,
E'er shall dare to be a rover,
Or shall know that I am one."

"Lady, lady, once I knew thee;
Thou wert not what thou art now;
Then thou courted pleasure to thee,
And returned a Lover's vow."

"Yes, I once exchanged Love's token—
For I thought at least one true;
And I wander now heart broken—
Wander where I know not to."

"Tho' one treated thee unkindly,
Think not all alike are so;
Who would wreck thy frame design'dly,
But a traitor and a foe!

Turn thee back—thy friends await thee;
Home and peace may yet be thine;
Hope and joy may still elate thee,
And for thee Love truly shine."

"I will not turn back to Reason;
I will not return 'mongst men—
For I've proved their Love was treason,
And their smiles were frowns again!

I will wander where the growlings
Of the beasts around me jar;
I will wander 'midst the howlings
Of the elemental war.

For I much prefer their roaring
To a Lover's fickle tone;
Fare thee well! night's shades are lowering;
Fare thee well!—I go alone."

"Lady, wait—I will attend thee;
I will build thy bower afar;
And when dangers threat defend thee,
And when tempests wildly war."

"Fare thee well! I go unfriended;
Thou art false—for thou art man!
Yet I think thou seem'st intended
For the course thou hast began.

Think of her thou'rt now addressing,
Soon within the cold grave laid,
And farewell! and take the blessing
Of a wretched, ruined maid."

Phila. April 13th, 1824. FITZ EUSTACE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO M—— H——.

When the smile that reposes
So sweet on thy brow,
Shall fade with the roses
That brighten it now;

When Time, slowly stealing,
Shall pause but thy truth,
And deaden each feeling
Of beauty and youth,

I'll fondly attend thee,
When these shall be flown,
And fancy will lend thee
A charm of her own.

Around thee I'll hover,
When these bid adieu,
And prove me a lover,
As warm and as true.

I've thought, but with sorrow,
On yesterday and thee,
And wish'd that to-morrow
Would happier be.

The morning with splendour
May brighten the sky,
But soon will surrender
The palm to thine eye.

The beam that's imparted
To lighten my Lyre,
Is gone and departed;
And gone is the fire

That brighten'd and deck'd it
When fancy was young;
Misfortune has wreck'd it,
And now 'tis unstrung.

March 20, 1824.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On the effects of Exhilarating Gas.

Hail! mighty Gas, from thee what pleasure springs!
What power divine th' inhaling person brings;
To life a zest imparts—the genius calls—
To brilliance for a moment ere it falls;
Like glowing meteors, shooting thro' the Sky,
That instant glows—the next is doom'd to die;
Or like the lightning, whose terrific form
Flashes in forked triumph thro' the storm,
Illumes the tempest, hatching in the clouds,
And quick in gloom the face of nature shrouds—
Thus to thy power belongs unnumber'd charms:
Fearless is fear, and nerv'd the nerveless' arms;
Sage wisdom looks with idiotic stare;
Cowardice blusters and defies the air,
Hercules threatens from a pigmy form,
And lovely Chloe shows her power to storm;
Mars in his chariot headlong drives to war,
And thunders vengeance from his car;
Array'd in robes of office or of state,
Or clothed in sables spiritually great,
To him the [illegible] or the [illegible] is vain,
By powerful gas impell'd, he scours the plain.
Of late 'tis said that many a lovely lass,
Forsakes her toilet to inhale the gas—
The ether dies—reason's curtain falls,
And plunges Sylvia 'midst a Convent's walls.
In Cynthia's face Love disappointed sits,
His bow unstrung, and wild and sad by fits—
See, on her lovely features glooms despair,
But still a ray of hope is lingering there—
Sigh follows sigh—her bosom heaves with pain,
Till reason wept and sought its throne again.
Anna grows fierce, stamps, raves, and boldly swears,
The men are hateful beings, worse than bears;
One effort more, and lo! th' effect is over,
And Anna is again a courteous lover.
Malinda is a steady sober dame,
But soon her noble spirit feels the flame;
She languish'd, sigh'd, and play'd so well her part,
In spite of Doctrines she's a prude at heart.
Lucretia, with a modest, pensive grace,
The inspiring air applied, but hid her face;
Soon as the etherial drug her soul did warm,
Blush envied blush, and charm succeeded charm;
Her snowy bosom rose divinely fair,
The index of the soul that nestles there,
And every charm which modesty conceal'd,
Her vesture's shadow'd beauties half reveal'd;
Thus for a moment stood the matchless maid,
Till reason envious hasten'd to her aid.
Thy wond'rous power we own, oh! mighty air!
'Tis thine to elate the soul and banish care;
The palsied cripple dances with thine aid,
And wrinkles soften which stern age has made;
The pallid cheek assumes the rose's hue;
Disease is fled, and sings and dances too.
Even Death, who rules the world with tyrant's sway,
Would drop his spear, and yield to thee, obey;
His spectral form—he'd dance in horrid gloom,
Nor heed the voice that calls him to the tomb.

OXIDE.

LINES.

The blush of the beauteous rose is no more;
It droop'd in its youthful pride,
Forgotten it faded and died;
Alas! 'twas an emblem of thee—poor maid,
By falsehood and scorn too severely betray'd;
Betray'd, tho' so lovely and bright,
E'en angels might gaze with delight.

Yes, thou art gone—and thy spirit fled,
To its last eternal rest,
With angels to be a guest;
In this world of deceit, tho' hard was thy lot,
In heaven, my girl, it shall all be forgot;
There thy sorrow—thy sufferings are o'er,
And unkindness shall reach thee no more.

THE MORALIST.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Philosophy confines its views to this world principally. It endeavors to satisfy man with the grovelling joys of earth till he returns to that earth from which he was taken. Christianity takes a nobler flight.—Her course is directed towards immortality. Thither she conducts her votary, and never forsakes him, till having introduced him into the society of angels, she fixes his eternal residence among the spirits of the just. Philosophy can only heave a sigh, a longing sigh, after immortality. Eternity is to her an unknown vast, in which she soars on conjecture's trembling wing—Above—beneath—around—is an unfathomable void; and doubt, uncertainty, or despair, are the result of all her inquiries.—Christianity, on the other hand, having furnished all necessary information concerning life, with firm and undaunted step crosses death's narrow isthmus, and boldly launches forth into that dread futurity which borders on it. Her path is marked with glory. The once dark and dreary regions lightens as she approaches it, and benignly smiles as she passes over it. Faith follows where she advances, till reaching the summit of the everlasting hills, an unknown scene in endless varieties of loveliness and beauty presents itself, over which the ravished eye wanders without a cloud to dim, or a limit to obstruct its sight. In the midst of this scene, rendered luminous by the glory which covers it, the city—the palace—the throne of God appears. Trees of life wave their ambrosial tops around it; rivers of salvation issue from beneath it; before it angels touch their harps of living melody, and saints in sweet response breathe forth to the listening heavens their grateful songs. The breezes of paradise waft the symphony, and the pending sky directs it to the earth. The redeemed of the Lord catch the distant sound, and a sudden rapture. 'Tis the voice of departed friendship, the loss of which they mourned upon earth, but which they are now assured will be restored in the heavens, from whence a voice is heard to say, "fear not; death cannot injure you; the grave cannot confine you; through its chill mansion, grace will conduct you up to glory. We wait your arrival; haste therefore, come away."—*Dr. Nott.*

SWEARING.—*Of all* the crimes that ever disgraced society, that of swearing admits of the *least* palliation. Nothing can be offered to justify an impious oath; and yet it is the most common thing. Visit what class of people you may, from the votaries of the midnight stew to the most elevated walk in life, you hear imprecations that would astound the ears of a stoic and wound the feelings of the *least* reflecting mind. No possible benefit can arise from profanity; nothing is held forth as a temptation to commit the act; nothing but the perverseness and depravity of human nature would have ever suggested such a thing as this crime; yet such is its prevalence, that by many it is mistaken for a fashionable acquirement, and considered as indicative of energy and decision of character. Fatal delusion! Reflect young man! Has not the same imposing mandate, which says, "Thou shalt not kill," said in terms as strong, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain?" Pause, then, before you suffer that dire oath again to pollute your lips, or before you have uttered the imprecation, an avenging God may call you to complete the sentence in another world!

Sorrow.—The sharpest and most melting sorrow is that, which arises from the loss of those whom we have loved with tenderness. But Friendship between mortals can be contracted on no other terms, than that one must sometimes mourn for the other's death; and this grief will always yield to the survivor one consolation proportionate to his affliction: for the pain, whatever it be, that he himself feels his friend has escaped.

Parting of friends.—The parting of friends is death in miniature. You have not, it is true the glazed eye, the closed lip, the damp flesh, the marble countenance, the ghastly form, and the horrible repose of death; but you feel that which embitters death, the agony of separation. Yet we part with our friends daily and there is somewhat cheerfulness mingled with reluctance with which we take leave of each other. A slight glow on the cheek a tremulous grasp of the hand, and a few sighs soon dissipated in the surrounding atmosphere, are the fleeting memorial of the severance of the living.

The hope that we will meet again; and the belief that we will meet again! and the confidence that heaven will continue to us its merciful protection; these are the consoling stamina of happiness. How wretched then must he be, who in death hath not hope because he hath not faith. Religion would, therefore, be a blessing, even if its promises failed in reality. A belief in the superintending goodness of the deity is a safe and delightful substitute when the wisdom of the world fails, as it must and its promises die, and its beauty fades, and its hopes are wrecked and desolate.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

How sweet the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day without condemning himself. A good conscience is the firmest opiate.—The *Materia Medica* cannot supply one half so efficacious and pleasant; and all the nabobs together if they were to unite their fortune in one general contribution could not purchase a similar one.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Industry is a very eminent virtue, being an ingredient, or the parent, of all other virtues, of constant use upon all occasions, and having influence upon all our affairs.

The surest way to make ourselves agreeable to others, is by seeming to think them so. If we appear fully sensible of their good qualities, they will not complain of the want of them in us.

It is well that there is no one without a fault, for he would not have a friend in the world. He would seem to belong to a different species.

Our friends are generally ready to do every thing for us, except the very thing we wish them to do. There is one thing in particular they are always disposed to give us, and which we are as unwilling to take, namely, Advice.

A man may be very zealous for some appendages of religion, while extremely languid about religion itself.

A man may be a fool with wit, but never with judgment.

Dr. Franklin used to say, that rich widows were the only piece of second handed goods that sold at prime cost.

Attorneys are to lawyers, what apothecaries are to physicians, only they do not deal in *scruples*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is now contended that we are bound to believe what we don't understand. Be it so: But what is to be done in regard to the heterogeneous combination of English words, which are absolutely unintelligible; and even in some cases where the phraseology comes within the limits of mortal ken, but the meaning is contradictory to common sense and every attribute of rationality? I could not readily persuade myself to give credit to the pretensions of a Priest, who would make people believe that the nature of bread and wine is essentially changed by what he calls a process of consecration. Neither can I believe readily, that three distinct and separate beings are one, and indivisible in form and substance.—Faith is good, when its object is to do the will of God, and to draw the soul into a participation of heavenly light and purity; but when its object is merely the subjugation of reason to the craft of designing men, it don't make the heart any better. When its object is to induce a belief in unintelligible dogmas, it prostrates the interests of the soul before the traditions and deceptions of impostors and hypocrites, who make a trade of religious speculation; and every branch of this traffic, whether it be by one plan or another, is teaching spirituals for temporal gain, and turning the concerns of the immortal soul into a channel of present profit, and personal aggrandizement. That there are mysteries in real religion is readily admitted: that is, there are many of its concomitants not at once comprehended, and some of them never comprehended at all, by the mere reason of man, but are fully revealed by the light of truth, which illuminates the understanding, and enlarges its capacity. But this don't take away the understanding, observe, for it improves it. Then whatever is thus revealed, we understand; and whatever is not so revealed, that is above our comprehension, we understand not. Though we may assent to truths on the credit of another, yet they are of no use to us, unless we know them to be truths for ourselves.

LUCAS.

A CONFESSION of the CHRISTIAN FAITH,

Which was made at Constantinople, in the year 1585, by one who being complained of as a great heretic, gave this answer and reason of his faith, to some Latin and Greek Christians, as also to several Jews and Turks that were present.

We believe that there is One first of all things—which comprehends them all—which cannot be comprehended of any. That there is one Cause and one Essence of all things that have a being; one Supreme Good, which we call God—whom we know in this Mind, and honour in Speech: showing, by Goodness and well doing, that we are the Children of our Father, the Supreme Good.

We believe in one Jesus Christ, who is the Perfect Example and Pattern of the Children of God—whom we are to follow in patient Suffering of the Creature, and in Love to our Neighbour, and so become Temples of his Spirit—where the only Divine Worship which is acceptable to God, the highest God, is well-doing.

We believe also in the Holy Ghost, when we feel the operative Power of this highest good in ourselves. We are all in the Communion of Christ, and they who enjoy this Communion, are born again into this Power, and thereby deified, being raised above Nature to a State of Incorruption and Immortality, and by this means become Instruments of the endless Glory of God.

Without holding these things none can have a true or right Faith.

Question. Why were you born?

Answer. For God's good Will.

Q. For what end were you born?

A. For the Glory of God.

Q. What is your Religion?

A. Well-doing.

Q. What is your Profession?

A. Our own Nothingness.

Q. What is your Comfort?

A. God's Almightiness.

Q. What is your Prayer?

A. To be resigned and Will-less.

Q. What is your life?

A. God's Goodness.

Q. What is your death?

A. A translation into the Glory of God.

Q. What do you hold amongst so many Religions as are in the world?

A. We believe of God in Goodness; we think of our Neighbour in Love, and meanly of ourselves.

Q. Are you Baptized?

A. Yes; and are yet willing to be Baptized.

Q. Wherewithal?

A. With water, which the moving of the Spirit of God drives from our hearts, through our eyes, and incorporates in his Love, at times, when it seems good unto him.

Q. Do you celebrate the Lord's Supper?

A. Yes; many times and oft.

Q. In what Church or Communion?

A. In the Church or Communion of God.

Q. What do you hold of Christ's Body—what is his Flesh and Blood?

A. Christ's Flesh is a constant enduring Patience, and his Blood is a Divine, operative, living Love; where this Flesh is possessed in patience, and where this Blood lives in Love, there is the true Communion of the true Body of Jesus Christ. This suffering Flesh and this loving Blood of Christ, makes us Children of God, and by means thereof we have Communion with the Son of God—the substance and good Nature of God comes into us, and that cannot be without a Transubstantiation, or a Change and Destruction of our Evil Nature.

Q. Have you no other Sacraments or Ceremonies than these?

A. The forementioned we will very willingly Observe and Celebrate with you, if so it seem good unto you, and what other may be besides these, we will wholly leave to yourselves for to avoid Disputes. And so I take my leave of you.

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THE RUINS.—A FRAGMENT.

——She was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; and though the attention of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love.—She had however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expressions of his eyes, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an indescribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience and old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be, but some how or other, whenever he entered the room where she was, her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and more beautiful still.—The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed the secret; and it was easy for any observer to perceive that Edward was very often the subject of her thoughts, that her young affections were already beginning to cling to his manly form, and that her enthusiastic spirit was at last bound in those chains which gave to slavery a greater pleasure than ever freedom can boast.

It was a stormy night—the wind was whistling around the house, the hail often beat furiously against the windows, and the tempest without was raging with all those tumultuous sounds that give such a pleasing value to the warm shelter of a happy house. Caroline had retired to rest late in the evening, and the "balmy sleep" that lights only on "lids unsullied with a tear," soon found a resting place on hers. Her fancy, freed from every care, soon began to soar though the gay regions of imagination and we must not be surprised to hear that it flew with instinctive affection to hover around the form of Edward. It had not long, however, ranged in the novelty of its liberty, when her dreams became troubled.—Confused ideas of storm and death passed through her brain; a heavy hand seemed to press upon her breast. She was standing upon a high eminence, amidst rocks and craggy mountains, when the whole great mass tumbled with a tremendous crash into ruins, and in the effort to save herself, she awoke.

For an instant she thought her dream continued. A strange tumult roared round the house. The room was filled with smoke, and a light gleam shone under the door. It was not till she distinctly heard the cracking and burning timbers and the roar of flames, that the dreadful truth rushed upon her mind. She sprung from her bed hastily, and trembling put on a few clothes, and with the determination to rush out, opened the door. The light and heat that now burst upon her were so great, that she was compelled to retreat to the furthest corner of the room, and the sight that met her view almost distracted her. The beautiful arch ceiling and carved walls of her father's house were reddening and cracking in the furious blaze—the floor was burned through—the whole room seemed entirely surrounded with flames—timbers fell crashing into the room below; and sometimes a gust of wind would bear towards her thick volumes of smoke, that rolled like huge waves, wrapping every thing in their dark folds.

The frantic girl found it necessary to close the door to prevent her from being scorched to death. With some difficulty she accomplished this: and her next step was to open the window. Here she paused in mute astonishment at the sublime sight.—Thousands of people were standing below, on whose forms the light of the burning house fell so distinctly, that she could perceive the men engaged with the engine, some with trumpets shouting commands to their companies, others busily employed in carrying out the furniture, and many standing in inactive silence, watching the progress of the flames. She shrieked with all her might, but what is a woman's shriek amidst the mingled tumult of shouting men, crashing timbers and roaring fire! She could hardly hear herself. The room was heated, the door seemed fast burning away: she screamed until her voice was choaked in convulsive efforts, and yet she was unheard. The engines played briskly below, and they alone would have drowned her feeble voice. She almost sickened with anxiety.—She looked upon the multitude who stood beneath her. Immediately around the house they were in bright light. The fire flung its florid glare over the collected crowd, until far away the end was indistinct in the shadows of night, and nothing was observable but a dark mass that heaved like the billows of a stormy ocean.—Her voice had now become so hoarse that she could scarcely speak, but one idea glanced through her mind by which she might catch the attention of those beneath. She ran to her bed—with the strength of despair she dragged it to the window and pressed it through the unyielding aperture.—A cry arose as it darkened the light. Many thought it was a part of the wall tumbling from its height; but it fell harmless, and as it reached the ground every eye was turned to the spot from whence it came; the door of the room burst through at the instant, and Caroline stood lifted high amidst desolation. The blaze shone brightly upon her white garments, and many imagined she was actually in the midst of the flame, a buz of horror murmured beneath—a bustle ran through the mighty mass—exclamations of dismay burst from every lip—and every one was anxious to preserve her.—Ladders were instantly raised, one seemed ready to rescue her, as she prepared to descend, when, with a cry of anguish, she perceived it was too short. The heat of the room became agonizing—the flames were fast proceeding towards her room—every hope was banished from her bosom—her cry grew wild—her senses began to forsake her—the dreadful prospect of burning to death—of being wrapped in the fierce bosom of the blaze—it was too much; any thing but that—she sprung upon the threshold of the window, with the desperate intention of springing from the dizzy height.

Her hands were raised; her white robe streaming in the wind; already was her foot flung back, and her position announced that she was prepared to go, when her quick ear caught the in bustle, the creaking of a step on the burning floor: it was a ray of hope piercing into the darkness of despair, and she paused to look: the figure of a man, blackened and scorched, appeared, almost enveloped in smoke and fire. Springing across a frightful chasm in the floor, he seized a blanket, wrapped her in its folds, and darted again like lightning through the crackling fire.—A loud shout from the crowd who saw her disappear in his arms told their interest: the flames soon curling around the very spot where a moment before the lovely girl had stood—a deathlike stillness pervaded the scene without—except as they saw a figure with something pass a window one story lower than the chamber of Caroline—then indeed a tumultuous exclamation arose; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soon hushed down, and all again still. Every eye was turned on the door every bosom beat with hopes and fear, and an instant elapsed, a brick fell, another, and several more, and a large piece of flaming timber came crashing to the ground.—Hope almost vanished for those within, for the greater part of the chimney thundered from the top, and the whole building tottered and shook, and seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when he appeared at the door, staggering and blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor, a single moment of silence followed, and the next the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long shout that rung on the rent air of that night and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the exclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline. She started from the arms of her deliverer, and was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce frenzy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears; she gave a faint shriek; the name of "Edward" burst from her quivering lips, and she sunk overwhelmed upon his bosom.

COLLECTANEA.

A Tiger.—"In 1812, a party of the British Naval and Military officers were dining in a jungle at some distance from Madras, when a ferocious Tiger rushed in among them, seized a young midshipman, and threw him across his back. In the first emotions of terror, the other officers had all snatched up their side arms, and retired some paces from their assailant, who stood lashing his sides with his tail, as if doubtful whether he should seize more prey, or retire with that which he had already secured. They knew that it was usual with the Tiger, before he seizes his prey, to deprive it of life by a pat on the head, which generally breaks the skull; but this is not his invariable practice. The little midshipman lay motionless on the back of his enemy; but yet the officers who were uncertain whether he had received the mortal blow or not, were afraid to fire lest they should kill him, together with the Tiger.—While in this state of suspense, they perceived the hand of the youth gently move over the side of the animal, and thinking the motion to result from the convulsions of death, they were about to fire, when, to their utter astonishment, the Tiger suddenly dropped stone dead, and their young friend sprung from the carcass, waving in triumph a bloody dirk drawn from the heart, for which he had been feeling with the utmost coolness and circumspection, when the motion of his hand had been taken for a dying spasm."

THE BAMBOO.

The various uses to which the elegant species of reed, called the bamboo is applied by the Chinese, would excite astonishment in an American mechanic. Their chairs, their tables, screens, bedsteads, and bedding, with many other household moveables, are entirely constructed of this hollow reed. It is used on board ship, for sails, for cables, for rigging, and for caulking. In husbandry, it serves as a material for carts, wheelbarrows, for wheels to raise water, for fences, for sacks to hold grain, and a variety of other purposes.—The shoots furnish an article of food, and the wicks of candles are made of its fibres. It serves to embellish the garden of the prince, and to cover the cottage of the peasant. Indeed there are few uses to which the ingenuity of the Chinese, have not applied the bamboo, either entire, or split in thin laths, or divided into fibres.

MAGNANIMOUS BANDIT.

The leader of a gang of banditti in Corsica, who had long been famous for his exploits, was at length taken, and committed to the care of a soldier, from whom he contrived to escape. The soldier was condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man coming up to the commanding officer, said, "Sir, I am a stranger to you, but you shall soon know who I am. I have heard that one of your soldiers is to die for having suffered a prisoner to escape. He was not at all to blame; besides, the prisoner shall be restored to you. Behold him here! I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man should be punished for me, and I have come to die myself; lead me to execution." "No!" exclaimed the French Officer, who felt the sublimity of the action as he ought; "thou shalt not die; and the soldier shall be set at liberty. Endeavour to reap the fruits of thy generosity. Thou deservest to be henceforth an honest man."

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The longest personal favourite whom the King has ever kept is Du Paquet, his dresser and chief valet. He is a Frenchman of the old school, and enjoys the unbounded confidence of his royal master. He is his caterer of small news, and of the chit-chat out of doors, and within the purlieus of the palace. At the same time it is just to add, that he has never been charged with abusing a station, which in courts has often been the means of promoting dangerous intrigues.

The next domestic favourite is Wilmet, the chief cook, also a Frenchman, but familiarly called Jack Hammond (why, I know not;) but in a luxurious court, a chief cook, is a man who must be as often consulted as a minister of state.

Another royal favourite, and perhaps more harmless, is Nap the poodle dog, who was taken with Napoleon's carriage, and was for many years the intelligent travelling companion of that great man. Nap now travels with his old master's more fortunate rival, to whom he is not less faithful, and whom he amuses by his numerous tricks and uncommon sagacity.

KOSCUISKO.

The hero of Poland once wished to send some bottles of good wine to a clergyman of Solothurn; and as he hesitated to trust them by his servant lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he himself usually rode. On his return, young Zeltner said that he never would ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time.—Koscuisko inquired what he meant, he answered, "As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks charity, the horse immediately stands still, and will not stir till something is given to the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to feign giving something, in order to satisfy the horse."

It has been supposed that the mode of salutation by taking off the hat, is a remnant of ancient chivalry. The Knights, in passing each other would raise the vizors of their helmets, which so completely covered their faces, that otherwise they would remain unknown to each other.

Selected from the Spectator.

THE EIGHTH CHAPTER OF PROVERBS, IN A POETICAL DRESS.

"My, son, th' instruction that my words impart,
Grave on the living tablet of thy heart;
And all the wholesome precepts that I give,
Observe with strictest reverence, and live.

"Let all thy homage be to Wisdom paid,
Seek her protection, and implore her aid;
That she may keep thy soul from harm secure,
And turn thy footsteps from the harlot's door,
Who with curs'd charms allures the unwary in,
And soothes with flattery their souls to sin.

"Once from my window as I cast mine eye
On those that pass'd in giddy numbers by,
A youth among the foolish youths I spy'd,
Who took not sacred Wisdom for his guide.

"Just as the sun withdrew his cooler light,
And evening soft led on the shades of night,
He stole in covert twilight to his fate,
And pass'd the corner near the harlot's gate!
When lo, a woman comes!——
Loose her attire, and such her glaring dress,
As aptly did the harlot's mind express;
Subtle she is, and practis'd in the arts
By which the wanton conquer heedless hearts;
Stubborn and loud she is; she hates her home,
Varying her place and forms, she loves to roam
Now she's within, now in the street does stray,
Now at each corner stands, and waits her prey.
The youth she seiz'd; and, laying now aside
All modesty, the female's justest pride,
She said with an embrace, 'Here at my house
Peace offerings are, this day I paid my vows,
I therefore came abroad to meet my dear,
And lo, in happy hour, I find thee here.
My chamber I've adorn'd and o'er my bed
Are cov'rings of the richest tapestry spread,
With linen it is deck'd from Egypt brought,
And carvings by the curious artist wrought:
It wants no glad perfume Arabia yields
In all her citron groves, and spicy fields;
Here all her store of richest odours meets,
I'll lay thee in a wilderness of sweets.
Whatever to the sense can grateful be,
I have collected there——I want but thee.
My husband's gone a journey far away,
Much gold he took abroad, and long will stay,
He nam'd for his return a distant day.

"Upon her tongue did such smooth mischief dwell,
And from her lips such welcome flatt'ry fell,
Th' unguarded youth, in silken fetters ty'd,
Resign'd his reason, and with ease comply'd.
Thus does the ox to his own slaughter go,
And thus is senseless of th' impending blow.
Thus flies the simple bird into the snare,
That skilful fowlers for his life prepare.
But let my sons attend. Attend may they
Whom youthful vigour may to sin betray;
Let them false charmers fly, and guard their hearts
Against the wily wanton's pleasing arts;
With care direct their steps, nor turn astray
To tread the paths of her deceitful way;
Lest they too late of her fell power complain,
And fall, where many mightier have been slain."

TO MY SISTERS.

Dull, cold, are words—description, all are weak
That would attempt affection's sweets to paint,
Oh, they are more than common hearts can speak,
For language fails—and raptures too are faint.

Yes! I in vain love's faithfulness would tell,
Which closely treasur'd in my heart I keep,
Or how my soul with sad delight will swell,
When memory turns o'er absence long to weep.

Hapless the orphan's lot—for joyless then
Will come the pangs of separation sad,
And those who love, perhaps meet not——or when
They fondly meet, 'tis not to be as glad;

As when they smil'd beneath a parent's care,
For tho' to meet is more than rapture's bliss,
Still, still intruding thoughts are stealing there,
And tears of parting sadden every kiss.

The time was, once, in childhood's thoughtless hour
When we ne'er dream'd of separating so,
When from the walk, or school or playful bower,
The moments fled in pleasure's smiling glow.

And when at eve still gathering round the blaze,
That lighted cheeks devoid of every ill,
Warbling in youthful strains sweet hymns of praise
"On earth, as now, in Heaven, be done thy will.

What soothing sleep did playful moments bring,
How soft the slumbers of the youthful heart,
When not the mildest calm of blooming spring,
Can more of sweet serenity impart;

No gloomy thoughts nor anxious passions rise,
But all unclouded is the infant's sleep;
In careless smiles are clos'd the undimm'd eyes,
And when the morning comes it brings no cares to weep.

But lost like sheep whose guardians all are dead,
Scatter'd—they seek in vain to shun the blast,
Condemn'd to view each cheering comfort fled,
And from the world's cold waste to pine for blessings past.

Ah! who can watch, or like a parent feel,
The many wants their helpless offspring know;
Like them, the page of wisdom, truth reveal,
Or warm their hearts with virtue's sacred glow.

Oh, holy birth-right—nurse of every bliss,
Of every charm that cheers life's pilgrimage;
There flows from that fond, true, parental kiss,
A saving charm that clings through every age.

* * * * *

Farewell, my sisters—time, with rapid wing,
And noiseless summons, beckons me away;
But tho' so much in haste, 'tis but to bring,
His brighter blessings on a future day.

I leave you this——the breathings of a heart,
Whose warm sincerity imprints the token,
And which, how'er assail'd by sorrow's dart,
Shall ever bear its love to you unbroken.

European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons, petitions were presented from various places against slavery in the West Indies.

Six waggons loaded with gold and silver to the amount of 25 million of francs, recently arrived at Paris from the south, and were deposited in the Bank of France on account of Baron Rothschild.

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, announced the death of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, (son of Josephine) at Munich, on the 21st of February.

Great outrages continue to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious insurrections were known to exist. There had been another contention at Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic clergyman. At a meeting of the Roman Catholic Association held in Dublin on the 20th of February, the following extraordinary language is said, in the London Courier, to have been used by Mr. O'Connel. "The Duke of York was heir to the greatest empire in the world; he had before him all the enjoyments which man could desire; but he ought to remember that one Duke of York lost Ireland by attempting to force the consciences of the English nation, and another Duke of York might lose it by attempting to force their consciences."

A considerable fall of snow has taken place in many parts of England. The mail from London to Bristol was detained for some time at Marlborough Downs, where in some places the snow had drifted to the height of fourteen feet. The True Blue coach, unable to make its way, was abandoned.

A destructive fire broke out, on the night of the 25th February, in the extensive wharves and warehouses of Messrs. Pickford and Company, on the banks of the City Road Basin, London, which were entirely destroyed. The body of Mr. Viell, the collecting clerk, and a lad, named Thomas were dug out of the ruins the next morning. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of a carboy of vitriol. Loss stated at £30,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

Resurrection Men.—A great ferment has been caused in Manchester, during the last week, by the detection of two resurrection men, and the finding in their possession no less than six human bodies, recently disinterred. It appears that, for some months past, a stable, in a yard opposite the top of Back King street, Manchester, had been occupied by some strange men, whose business no one knew; but, as they were repeatedly heard by the neighbours going out and returning with a gig, at very untimely hours in the night, suspicions began to be entertained that they were pursuing some unlawful calling. A neighbour, too, addressed some enquiries to one of the strangers in the yard which evidently disconcerted him; and on Friday night week they were known to have been out until morning, when they were observed to carry three packing-cases into the stable. That they had committed robbery was the first suspicion; and information having been given to Mr. Lavender, he proceeded to the stable, where he found two men nailing up a case, and two other cases were on the floor, directed to different individuals in London. They contained two dead bodies each. The men were taken up, and on Monday examined before the Magistrates. One of them, Johnson, came from London; the other Hearison, from Liverpool.* As they could not be committed, unless the bodies were proved to be stolen, they were remanded to give time for enquiry. Advertisements were issued; and the bodies were viewed by ticket. It was not until Wednesday morning that they were identified, as having been buried in the burial ground of the New Catholic Chapel, in Granby row. The prisoners declined making any defence, and they were ordered to find bail to answer at the sessions —themselves in £50, and two securities in £25, in each case. The boxes in which the bodies were packed were only two feet long.

* This man pleaded guilty at the Liverpool sessions, in 1822, of having, in company with an other person, stolen several dead bodies, from the church-yard of St. John, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £20 only, the court hoping it was his first offence.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

During the last six weeks the police of Liverpool has been actively engaged in tracing a number of utterers of base money, who have been long carrying on their nefarious practices, and on Friday last the depositions were completed against four men and two women, who were committed for the offence.

Letters from Rome of the 6th inst. state, that great mortality prevails there in consequence of the intense cold. The mountains in the neighbourhood are covered with snow, and the Argentina theatre had been closed for several days, owing to the illness of the principal singers, caused by cold taken at the theatre. The accounts from Switzerland speak of the winter there as one of the most severe that has been known for several years; at a short distance from Berne, an avalanche had carried away a building and animals to a distance of nearly one thousand yards.

Lord Byron has subscribed ten thousand pounds for the New Greek Loan, and we have authority for stating, that a gentleman closely connected with Mr. Canning is also a subscriber to half that amount.—*Edin. Observer.*

In the *libel* cause in England, of the King against the publisher of Lord Byron's *Vision of Judgment*, the counsel for the Crown remarked of Lord Byron—

"The individual to whom it was ascribed was an author of distinguished talents, whose name might stand high in the literature of his country; he might have stood first in the literature of any age; but it was to be lamented that he should have fallen so low—that he should have degraded his fine talents—that he should have tarnished his laurels, as to have descended to the level of the mean and odious reptiles of the day, and with them indulged in levity, scurrility, and impiety."

Mr. Scarlett made a very ingenious defence for the publisher of the *Vision of Judgment*, and referring to this passage respecting George 3d.

"He died! his death made no great stir on earth,
"His burial made some pomp; there was profusion,
"Of velvet, gilding, brass and no great dearth
"Of aught but *tears*, save those shed by collusion:"

Mr. Scarlett observed—

"It is not for me to say whether those who attended the funeral of his Majesty were affected to tears; if History is to be believed, there are not so many found to lament the death of a King, as to compliment his successor. I remember that when ministers were summoned to attend the funeral of his late Majesty, the universal opinion was, that they would not continue in office four-and-twenty hours. If it was their opinion, I have no doubt but they set out with heavy hearts—and they considered the event *truly melancholy, and shed abundant tears over the grave of their former Master.*

In a Zoological Memoir, communicated to the Linnean Society by Sir J. T. Raffles, is given an account of some animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the East India Company. The most particularly curious of these is the *Ursa Malayanus*. This bear was caught young, and brought up in the nursery among the children. It appears to be a variety of the common bear, and bear of India. It was perfectly tame, and in its habit exceedingly playful. Sir T. mentions, sportively, that it was also a brute of taste, which it displayed at the dinner table, where it was a frequent visitor, by refusing to eat any fruit but Mangosteens, or to drink any wine but Champagne. The only instance in which it was ever seen angry was when there was none of the latter at the desert. Bruin commonly messed in peace with a dog, a cat, and a lory. The dog was its favourite, and suffered to worry and teaze without offence or resentment. The strength of the animal, when full grown, was nevertheless very great, and it could tear up by the roots from the garden a plantain tree of such size as to be almost too large for its embrace.

REVERSES.—Eliza Colwell was charged by a watchman with having behaved in a disorderly manner in the street at one o'clock in the morning. She was making a great hubbub, he said, and defied him to take her to the watchhouse; and so he took her "just to show her the difference."

The accused—a very pretty *brunette*, apparently about twenty five, miserably clad in a ragged black silk pelisse, listened to this charge with the tears trembling in her eyes.

"What are you—an unfortunate woman?" asked the Magistrate.

"Unfortunate enough," she replied, "though not an unfortunate woman in the common acceptation of the phrase. I am a wife, and had been to see my husband in the Marshalsea prison, who was taken there for a small debt, and I thought I might remain there with him. But they would not allow me to remain, and having no home, I sought protection for the night in St. Giles's watch-house. I was turned out of that place also, and no doubt felt some irritation, when this man afterwards refused me the miserable privilege of sitting down in the street."

She wept as she was making this reply; and in answer to the further questions of the Magistrate, she said she was a native of Seville—daughter of Mr. Musgrave, formerly the British Consul in that city; that her father, dying left her £10,000, and she married a Mr. Colwell, who was then a respectable linen-draper, in Great Russel-st. Bloomsbury, carrying on an extensive business under the firm of Fisher and Colwell; but they had met with reverses, and had sunk lower and lower, "until at length, said she, "he is a prisoner for debt, and I am a miserable outcast."

The Magistrate ordered that she should be taken care of in St. Martin's workhouse, until some inquiry should be made respecting her.

PALACE COURT.

Walker against Hall.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a trader in the Commercial road, against the defendant, who is a journeyman tailor, to recover the sum of £37 10s. for goods (under the denomination of *necessary* wearing apparel,) sold and delivered to the defendant's wife, from January, 1822, to February, 1823. The sale and delivery of the goods, as well as promise of payment by the defendant's wife, was fully sustained by several witnesses in the employment of the plaintiff. On the part of the defence it was contended, that the goods so delivered and enumerated in the plaintiff's bill, consisting of silk scarfs, shawls, robes, cloaks, sarsnets, muslins, &c. were not necessaries for the wife of a journeyman tailor, at 30s. a week, nor was he ever consulted in the transaction, nor knew any thing about it; and that, as Mr. Walker gave his wife credit for that sum, he must look to her for payment.

Mr. Thessinger, for the plaintiff, spoke to evidence, and quoted a *dictum* from Lord Ellenborough, who, in the cause of "Waithman *vs* Wakefield," said, that when a wife was living with her husband, the law would consider her his agent, and would hold him accountable for any goods he permitted her to receive. The learned gentleman also argued that all the goods in the account might be considered necessary for the defendant's wife and two daughters, except the silk scarf.

The Chairman, Mr. Reader, addressed the jury at considerable length. He said the question they had to decide, was one of great importance to the community at large. Nothing turned on the articles in the account being necessary for the defendant's wife, as she was living with her husband, though if they were living separate, that would be the great question. He perfectly agreed in the law as laid down by Lord Ellenborough, that if the husband permitted his wife to receive the articles, he was bound to pay for them; but was there any evidence of such permission? When his wife first went to deal with the plaintiff, either he (the plaintiff) knew she was the defendant's wife, or he did not; if he did not know it, it was his duty to ascertain, before he gave the credit, whether it was with the husband's permission, that the wife of a journeyman tailor purchased such expensive articles of dress. If, said the learned gentleman, a wife could make her husband accountable in this manner, without his knowledge, if you or I should have the misfortune to have an extravagant wife, we might be ruined before we were aware of it. One of the plaintiff's witnesses proved that the defendant saw one of the parcels left at his house, but there was no evidence that he knew any thing of its contents; and he might have thought it was materials for his daughter's work. The question for the Jury to decide was, did the defendant's wife purchase the articles with his permission? The Jury consulted for near an hour, and returned a verdict for the defendant.

LONDON POLICE.

Hatton Garden.—Yesterday Mr. Michael Mulvany, a *gem* from the Emerald Isle, was brought up, charged with having outrageously assaulted Mrs. Bridget Tobin, (an equally brilliant ornament of the same country,) having struck her on the arm with a fire-shovel; the consequence of which was, that both bones were broken, and she was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for surgical relief. To the great amazement of all present, on the prisoner being placed at the bar, Mrs. Tobin entered the office, with her fractured arm in a sling, encased in splinters, with the projecting ends of which, to the great annoyance of the officers, she elbowed her way till she placed herself beside the prisoner. On being asked by the magistrate to state her complaint, "Plase your worship," said she, "have nothing to say, but all I have I'll tell you. Micky Mulvany has lodged with me these seven years, and a better *nathured craithur* never broke bread. I always called him a jewel of a lad. Did'nt I, Micky?" "In troth you did, Biddy." "And on yesterday evening I met him, and as he was always a good natured *dacent* lad to stand *trate*, he said he'd come to my house (*good natured sowl*) and have a drop of *summut*. There as we were *romancing* about *ould* times, my little boy interrupted Micky, then Micky (for he's a very *sprightly* lad) took up the shovel, and swore he'd split the boy's scull; so I accidentally put out my arm to save the child, and got the blow; but, good-hearted sowl, he never meant to hurt a hair of my head—he only meant to have split the boy's scull."

FROM PARA.

By the schr. Dart arrived at New York, which sailed from Para on the 10th ult. we learn that every thing was in an unsettled state.—The Camuta Insurgents had possession of the Island of Maraja, and other small Islands adjacent to Para.—The Brazilian frigate Imperatriz, and sloop of war Maranham were about sailing, and it was the general opinion that as soon as they left the port, the insurgents would overthrow the existing government, and probably plunder and murder all those that opposed them.—The cattle trade between Maraja and Para had been stopped. The British Consul had asked for protection for himself and British subjects, but was informed that the government could not protect itself. The consul and nearly all the English merchants thereupon left the place, for the preservation of their lives, without being able to carry off their property. A number of vessels left Para with the frigate, including the American schooner Evergreen, Page, for Martinique, Br. brigs Laurel, for Liverpool; Hebe, for London; and Mary and Ellen, do. all having a number of passengers on board.

A ship had been sent to Lisbon full of passengers. Several vessels had been sent to Cayenne with passengers and property of considerable value.

A French schooner had arrived at Para for the purpose of protecting French property.

The government was actively engaged in preparations to defend the town; and the four gun boats there had defeated a party of insurgents, and took two of their flags. The place was badly supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions.

FROM LATE GIBRALTER PAPERS.

In consequence of the many revolutionists arriving at Cadiz from Gibraltar, the Governor *ad-interim*, has been ordered by the King to establish a permanent Military Commission, "the more speedily to bring upon them the punishment awarded by the laws for such henious offences." The Governor is commanded to preserve the best terms with the French General Bourmont, commanding at Cadiz.

The Consular Chamber of Cadiz have issued an official notice to the merchants, apprising them of the Spanish Consul's having left Algiers, and of the sailing of an Algerine squadron, probably to cruise against the Spanish Commerce.

The Chronicle of the 10th, contains the articles of the Convention agreed upon between France and Spain, relative to the vessels captured by both parties, during the year 1823. The first and most important article, decrees a kind of mutual set-off, as it appears that the captures made by the two parties were about equal.

COLOMBIA.

Accounts from Bogota to the 23d of January, received by the brig Prince Edward from Laguira, confirm the previous intelligence of Riva Augero having been given up by his own soldiers to Bolivar, who sent him to San Blas in Mexico. The papers contain an account of a splendid entertainment given by the Vice-President of the Republic to Mr. Anderson, Minister of the United States. Forty of the principal officers of the Republic were present.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Feb. 21.

"The Algerines have declared war against Spain, and their squadron which has been lately cruising in that quarter, has taken several vessels of that nation. In consequence of the Dey having behaved in a disrespectful manner to our Consul, the Naiad frigate proceeded to Algiers and removed him and his family to Malta, after having hauled down the colors, which is equal to a declaration of war.

"Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of Malta died on the 17th ult. at Florian, in the Ionian Isles.

"The people in Spain are by no means satisfied with the present Government, and unless it minds what it is about, we should not be surprised to see a change attempted.—The French only keep peace; but as they are now heartily sick of ever having interfered, I think they will be induced to leave their neighbours to their fate, as nothing can be done with, or got from them."

The Montego Bay (Jamaica) paper, of March 5, says:—On Thursday morning se'nnight, a shoal of Whales was seen from the Point estate, in Hanover, passing to the eastward, and during that night, which was very tempestuous, and the sea running high, five or six of them were cast on shore, and were found the next morning lying on different parts of the beach, from Welcome wharf to Barbican estate. They are decidedly of the two species of the Physeter or Spermaceti fish; one of them had twenty-three ivory teeth in the lower jaw, and another known by the name of Catadon, or round-headed Cachelot, had teeth quite flat at the top. They must in passing to windward have gone between Bucknor's Reef and the main land, and from the heavy swell, been killed in endeavouring to get over the Reef; they were much mutilated, some almost totally destroyed, others having lost apparently six or eight feet of their tails. The dimensions of the largest were about twenty-four feet in length, and nearly as much round in the largest part; from the size of the vertebræ at the lowest extremity, six or eight feet at the least must have been cut off. The parties who have found them appear to be getting a considerable quantity of oil from them. It is nearly forty years since a circumstance of the kind has taken place in this neighbourhood; about that period some were cast on shore at Iron Shore estate, about six miles to windward of this.

THE CHEROKEES.

The visit from some of the chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to Washington City, having excited some curiosity, the following account of the nature and object of their embassy, may not be uninteresting, and will supercede the necessity of publishing official documents. In the year 1802, the United States entered into a treaty with the state of Georgia, by which the former agreed to extinguish for the use of the State of Georgia, the Indian title to all lands within the state, as soon as it might be peaceably done, in consequence of a cession from the State of Georgia to the United States, of a certain tract of territory then within its limits.—The tribe of the Cherokees residing within these boundaries, has been offered by the general government lands beyond the Mississippi in exchange, to which they have given the most unqualified refusal, accompanied with a declaration never to remove. To remove them by force the President considers not within the purview of the treaty, and that it would further be attended with injustice.

This is the Presidential view of the question; another is presented by the representatives of Georgia; they insist that there is no other alternative presented to the Cherokees, than their removal or extinction, and deny that their consent is necessary to enable the United States Government to fulfil its obligations to Georgia. They contend, that the right of Georgia to the soil has been recognised by the highest authorities. The representatives from Georgia in their memorial, use strong language; they say that argument is not necessary to show that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promises, violates its faith, and to plead an impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who are engaged to perform it, would be equally dishonourable and hypocritical.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Another Lark.—Billy Spiffkins, Dicky Corset and Jack Semiquaver, made their bow to the Police at early dawn yesterday, being gallanted from the watch-house, in which they had been talking on matters and things in general from two o'clock. It appeared that they had been on a lark, and being in high spirits had broken the illuminated, or rather transparent lamp suspended from an oyster cellar, the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, which, to accommodate hungry customers and sky larkers, is kept open all night. Ebony, the landlord of the tenement, not relishing this smashing of his property, screamed lustily for the watch, which being fortunately awake, rushed to the spot, when a general battle took place. While they were rattling about the ivory, some one called out *kill the nigre*, and Ebony felt a fracture in his knowledge box, made by a stone, which produced the claret. He held to the larks; and the three were safely lodged in the roundabout. They all denied the spree; but were severally bound over. Billy Spiffkins said, "I'll give 25 dollars to the niger to make it up; strike me doleful."—His offer was refused; 50 being nearer the mark.

Orange Merchants Assault and Battery.—Terry O. Reily and Patrick Magoosely, both orange merchants, or rather venders of oranges and limes, on the side walks in Chatham near Pearl-street, came rushing into the police office together, screaming vociferously "I want a warrant, your honour, against this man here." They both commenced telling their story, interspersed with sundry denials, asseverations, declarations and bad language. Order being obtained with difficulty, Terry told his story. "You must know, your honour that Pat there, had a basket of oranges, *civil* oranges, your honour. Pat says I quite civilly shall we go halves. Blow you says he, mind your own affairs, and sell your own merchandise, and dont go far to come and take half of an honest man's gains: with that he threw a rotten orange in my eye, and by the powers we came to a clinch directly and upset our oranges in the gutter, and the little boys ran away with them." Pat reversed the picture altogether. Terry had fillip'd him over the nose with orange peal, and accused him of selling sour oranges for sweet. As they both had broken the peace, confessedly, they were both sent to bridewell, and after obtaining bail and being released, they left the prison together quite affectionately, and repaired to their stands.

Capt. Miercken, from Havana, arrived at this port, informs, that on the 27th of March, two men arrived at the Consul's Office at Havana, who stated that the French brig Augusta, Capt.——, from Havre, bound to Guatimala, with a cargo valued at from 3 to 400 000 francs, and some specie, was boarded by an English brig of war, who informed that the pirates were known to be on the south side of the island. The captain thinking it most prudent ran down the old Bahama Channel, where they fell in with and were chased by an armed brig and schooner, for two days. Off Gibacco, near Matanzas, the schooner gave up the chase, but the brig being a faster sailer, came up under the American flag, which she changed to the French, and fired a volley of musketry, which killed two men. They then hoisted a black flag, boarded the brig, where the commenced very rudely to search and demand money, &c. Two Frenchmen, fearing the danger, ran below with the pirates in pursuit, when the two sailors seized their wounded Captain, and embarked in a small boat alongside and made towards the land which lay but a short distance from them. They had not proceeded far before they were discovered and a fire opened on them which luckily done no injury. In a short time they reached Puerto Escondedo, a small port three leagues to leeward of Matanzas, where they were hospitably received by Dr. Damingo Santebaner, who sent the two men to Havana. The Captain lies dangerously ill, having received a cut or fracture on the head which destroyed one eye, and a musket ball under the arm. The Pirate is a Hermaphrodite Brig mounting one gun amid-ships, and five guns on each side, sails fast, is painted black, and crew composed of all nations.

Weekly Compendium

The Roman Catholic Congregation of St. Joseph's Church, have purchased the vacant lot, at the N. W. corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, on which it is purposed to erect a splendid Cathedral.

The Democratic Press says, that ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. intends resigning the office of Mayor of this city. At various intervals, he has served in that capacity for upwards of 12 years.

When Surgeons and Doctors were first exempted from bearing arms or serving on Juries, (in 1583) there were only 13 in London! Now, we are told, a few thousand could be spared, both as it concerns each other and their patients.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Senate of the U. States on the 9th inst. by a vote of 24 to 19.

Owing to the prevalence of the Small Pox in New York, the Board of Health have resolved on a general Vaccination throughout the city.

Marriage.—There was lately married in Nashville, (Ten.) a LEGHORN BONNET to a pair of CORSETS. Some gentlemen who attended the celebration, and who happened to carry magnifying glasses about them, say there was a lady concealed in the former, and a gentleman laced up in the latter!

New Orleans papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, have been received at New York. The bill for the Louisiana Loan Office had passed the Senate, and a committee of the House of Representatives had reported in favor of the passage of the bill which was before the Legislature to incorporate the Bank of Louisiana, with a capital of $4,000 000.

The legislature of the state of New York, at the close of the session, has passed a resolution, removing *De Witt Clinton* from the office of President of the Canal Commissioners. It is said, that Mr. Clinton, one of the first projectors of the Canal, for fourteen years of the prime of his life, has never received one cent, by way of salary or otherwise, for his compensation.

The brig Pocahontas, captain Grosvenor, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, was lost on Sunday last, on Fre Island, (Long Island) The weather at the same time was very foggy. The vessel was totally lost, and the cargo, excepting 29 puncheons of rum—all on board were saved, except the cook, who was drowned.

A letter from a lady at St. Petersburg, dated Dec. 6th, 1823, to her friend in Baltimore, says—"A gentleman just arrived from Vienna brings the news of the Empress Maria Louisa's marriage, (a secret one) with her Chamberlain the Count Nyperg, a very distinguished man, who has lost an eye, it is said, in the military service."

On Tuesday, the Attorney General of the State of New York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, requiring him to report whether in his opinion, the Hudson river was free to the navigation of any person who took out a coasting license with steam boats, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, reported, that in his opinion, the decision of the Court grants the privilege to any person who chooses to run boats.

The Harbour Master of Charleston has given notice, that if any vessel arrives there with the small-pox on board, she must be anchored between Castle Pinkney and that city, and not within two hundred and fifty fathoms of the wharves of the city.

In one night of the month of February, seven murders were committed in the city of Mexico.—In one case, two persons having quarrelled, the aggressor plunged a dagger into the breast of the other, who drew it out instantly and buried it in the heart of his adversary. Both fell dead in the same moment.

LONDON.—The length of the streets of this city now lighted by gas, is two hundred and fifteen miles. This is only the length of the main pipes—those which enter private houses, &c. not being included. The manufacture of this gas consumes between 30 and 40,000 chaldrons of coal.

EXQUISITE SKILL.—An English paper says—At Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Son's cutlery manufactory, Sheffield, there are twelve pair of the smallest scissors ever manufactured; they are of the most beautiful workmanship, and are quite perfect, although not one eighth of an inch long; the whole of them do not weigh one grain.

One of the last acts of the New York Legislature, was virtually to abolish imprisonment for debt in the city of New York, by extending the prison limits as far up the Island as a line drawn from river to river across from Love Lane.

Mr. Hunter, the Equestrian performer, was a passenger on board the packet brig Empress, which was lost at Squam Beach, on her passage from Charleston to New-York, and had with him the fine young race horse, Lalla Rookh, who ran on the Washington Course in February last. The animal, which was on deck when the brig was driven ashore, by a leap of 18 or 20 feet from the vessel to the beach, escaped in safety.

The Secretary of this Commonwealth has advertised for a loan of $600,000, to the state.

A few days since a red head canvass back duck was shot in Boston harbor. It is believed to be the only one ever killed in that water.

Between the years 1797 and 1819, the United States sold public lands to the amount of forty-four millions of dollars. These lands were mostly purchased of the Indians at a low rate.

Between 60 and 70 religious periodical works are published in the United States and Canada.

The number of New Post Offices established during the year 1823 and first quarter of 1824, amounts to upwards of 700.

Exports from Charleston, during the month of March, 3745 bales Sea Islands cotton; 12 105 do. Uplands; 10,717½ tierces and 540 bags rice.

A man by the name of Jesse Harshaw, or Hogg, has been convicted of the crime of horse-stealing, in the state of South Carolina, and the punishment in that state is death. The Court, however, declared that the Sheriff could no longer hold his office constitutionally, and suspended the sentence.

George Colgo Caresses, the Greek boy, has arrived at Norwich (Vt.) and has been received by Capt. Partridge, into his Academy.

Upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED new Post Offices have been established since the first of January, 1823.

The house of Mr. Alexander Balbridge, of Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y. was lately destroyed by fire, and two of Mr. B's children, twins, aged two years, perished in the flames.

A short time since, while two laborers on the canal, near the mouth of Tonawanta creek, in New York, were seated near a tree which they had partly grubbed up, it was blown down, and both were killed by its fall.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, of the State of Massachusetts, took place on Monday week.—From the returns already received, it is probable that WILLIAM EUSTIS is re-elected Governor.

CONNECTICUT.—The election for Governor, Lt. Governor, Legislators, &c. took place in the state of Connecticut last week. OLIVER WOLCOTT is elected Governor, and DAVID PLANT Lieutenant Governor of that State, without any serious opposition.

At St. Charles, Missouri, on the 20th Feb. a quarrel arose between John S. Besser and William L. Houston. Besser stabbed Houston with a Spanish knife, which caused his death in a few hours.

The schr. Robert Henry, Piersall, from this city for New York, was capsized on Thursday last, off Sinepuxent, in a whirlwind. Two of the crew arrived at this port in the sloop Margaret from Snow-hill.

The Baltimore Methodist conference is still engaged in Winchester, Vir. about 130 ministers attending. Divine service is held daily in most of the churches—the congregations numerous and devout—and the zeal of the preachers tempered with dignity and judgment. To many the visit of these worthy men will confer greater benefits than can be purchased by the dross of this world; there are few on whom it will not make a serious and pleasurable impression.

Duelling.—Extract of a letter, dated *Augusta, Geo.* March 27th, 1824.

"One of those ferocious duels which disgrace this State, perhaps more than any other in the Union, occurred this week, near the Arsenal, adjacent to this city.

"Two young men, neither of them more than nineteen years old, fought with *rifles*, at the distance of thirty yards. One of them escaped—and one received the ball near the navel; it passed through him; and he expired the next day. The deceased had most grossly abused the other, who was at last, as we are informed, enjoined by his *father*, either to challenge the aggressor, or see his face no more."

AMERICAN NAVY.—Expenditure for the naval service during the year 1823.

Whole amount drawn by requisitions from the Treasury, in 1823,	$2,749,994 77
Deduct repayments made in 1823,	246,304 54
Leaving a balance of	$2,503 490 23

Which is the total amount of the whole expenditure, on account of the Navy of the United States, including pay, provisions, building, repairing, surveying, suppression of Piracy, &c. &c. for one year.

SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION.

In the course of the last week, an immense quantity of lumber, flour, wheat, whiskey, stone-coal, &c. passed down the Susquehanna. The trade of this river is every year increasing, and in a degree exceeding the belief of any one who has not witnessed it.

The coal-mines of the north and west branches are becoming very important to the inhabitants down the river. Where timber is becoming scarce, the one supplies its place as fuel, the other is used by blacksmiths instead of charcoal. And these articles, as they have become more necessary, are furnished at less than one-half of their former prices.

MILITIA.—The following section of the supplement to the Militia law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, is published for general information:

"Section 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that within the first brigade, first division, the several companies of each militia regiment may be ordered to parade together by the commanding officer of the regiment, on the day prescribed by law for company training, at a place to be designated by him; and then and there be trained in regiment, battalions, or companies, under the orders and command of the senior officer present, as he may judge proper."

Steam Boats Hamburg, and Maid of Orleans, arrived at Augusta 31st ult. from Charleston, S.C. These are the first Steam Boats, says the Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, that ever entered this Port direct from South Carolina. Their arrival was greeted by the citizens, who fired a *feu de joi*, accompanied with a band of music, which was very politely returned from the Maid of Orleans, amidst repeated huzza's—reiterating "down with all monopolies of Commerce and Manufactures—one is as great an evil as the other. Give us *Free Trade* and Sailor's rights."

Trial for Murder.—A person named Richard Hainds was lately indicted at Raleigh, (N.C.) accused of the murder of James J. Boylan, by stabbing him with a knife during a quarrel which commenced between them in a *Billiard room*, and terminated at the counter of the bar room in that city. The trial excited much interest, and the jury returned a verdict of *manslaughter*. On being brought up for sentence, it is said that the Attorney General prayed sentence, of death on the prisoner. From this it would seem that manslaughter is a capital offence by the laws of North Carolina. The prisoner, it is added, plead the benefit of clergy, which was granted, and he was sentenced to be burnt in the hand, and pay the costs of prosecution. In consequence of his poverty, however he was permitted to take the oath of insolvency, was branded, and then discharged.

A Letter from one of the Mail Contractors in the state of Ohio, to the Postmaster General, under date of 25th March, after giving an account of the very high state of the waters, states the following facts, shewing at once the extent of the freshet, and the exertions which are made to transport the mail, notwithstanding the waters:

"I have just arrived from the Cotton Gin Port; the whole town is under water; I swam my horse for a quarter of a mile before I reached the *post office*; they pass from house to house in a boat.—The Bigbee river at this place is nearly five miles wide at this time, and still rising."

Enlistment of Minors.—A case lately came before the Supreme Court, Ward vs Major Gamble, in which the right to enlist Minors in the Marine corps, was involved. The law declares, that Minors shall not be enlisted in the army, but may be enlisted as seamen in the naval service. The question arose whether the marines belonged to the former or to the latter. Judge Gibson gave the opinion of the Court, that the marines could not be considered as belonging to the army; and that according to the common law derived from England, the enlistment of a minor was valid unless prohibited by an express statute. The enlistment in question was therefore held to be good.

WEST INDIES.—Nearly all in the islands in the West Indies, (Hayti excepted), appear to be in a state bordering on revolt and massacre—the English and French are especially agitated. The dreadful day anticipated by all, and esteemed as of certain arrival, sooner or later, seems close at hand. Great efforts, however, are making to keep down the insurrectionary spirit. The free people of color, heretofore the great shield of the white population, are supposed to be generally disaffected—they are intelligent and numerous. Both England and France have largely added to their military forces in these islands; but there is *one man* who can determine their fate. Happily, he does not appear willing to interfere with it.

On Saturday last, about half past 12 o'clock, an attempt was made by the convicts at work on the Tread Mill, at the Penitentiary, New-York, to make their escape. The number of criminals who were then at the wheel, was forty-six—viz. 21 white, and 25 black men, many of whom were stout fellows, and of the most desperate character. The time which they had selected for their purpose was that appropriated to their dinner, when they had just quitted work. Mr. James Neilson, one of the inside keepers, was going out, when a very athletic negro, the leader of the gang, endeavored to force open the door, and to wrest the key from his hands; but by the uncommonly spirited exertions of Mr. N. who is a very strong man, he was disappointed in his aim. Had he succeeded, his associates were ready to make a general rush into the yard. The fellow, at last, by the application of several well directed blows gave up, and cried aloud for mercy, which was readily granted. The other principal leader was a white fellow, an absolute desperado, who, about four months ago, was convicted of attempting to blow up his wife and children with gunpowder, and was sentenced to hard labor for three years. With this ruffian, and several of the most daring of the gang, Mr. Daniel Riker, the other of the inside keepers, was actively engaged; but by the address and intrepidity which he displayed upon the occasion, he was able to keep them at bay. In the mean time the alarm was given, and Mr. Peter Roome, keeper of the women at work on the mill up stairs, was on the spot in an instant, and succeeded in separating Mr. Neilson from his formidable antagonist, and was so fortunate as to be able to shut the door. Mr. Hogland, the Superintendent, with three of his assistants, immediately ran from the penitentiary to the scene of action, (a distance of about 50 yards;) but, although they exerted their utmost speed the riot was in a great measure suppressed before they arrived there, as the rioters were, by that time, locked up.

The Pirates.—The Circuit Court of the United States sitting in New York, has adjourned over until next week, in order to hold a Circuit in Connecticut. The Grand Jury of this court last week found three bills against Thomas Jones, alias John Robinson, a colored man, for the murder of the captain and mate of the brig Holkar, and running away with the vessel, in 1819. The grand Jury have also found another bill against Perez, the pirate. The three pirates who arrived in the Oswego, will probably be tried during the same term of the court, if the testimony of their guilt be at hand.

The three Pirates, Alexander Salaza, Juan Gonzalves, and Antonio, who rose on the brig Edward, off Cape Three Points, in April last, murdered and threw overboard the Captain, John M. Jubin, of New York, robbed and scuttled the vessel, and who afterwards landed at Axim, and proceeded to Appolonia, were apprehended at the latter place by H. B. M. ship Cyrene, Capt. Grace, and conveyed to the Cape de Verds, and delivered over to the American Consul. They were brought to New York in chains, in the brig Oswego, and were taken into custody of the civil authority on Saturday afternoon.

Capt. Simeon Metcalf, of Middletown, Conn. commander of the late privateer Baltimore, alias Arragona, wrecked on the coast of Brazil in April 1820, arrived at Port Praya in the Portuguese frigate Venus, from Lisbon, on the 27th Nov. last, and without being allowed to communicate with the shore, was sent off to Bissao, with two of his late crew, where they remain in chains, and are thence to be transported to Cacheu for life.

No accounting for taste.—John M'Curdy (says the New-York National Advocate,) presented himself to the Police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary. He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work, and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back. "Why don't you go to the poor house?" said the magistrate. "Because, my wife, is there," said the man, and I have acquaintances at the Penitentiary, and prefer going there. He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment for the term of 6 months. There is no accounting for taste in these times.

Flying by Steam.—The inventor of the Capillary Steam Engine, for navigating the air, is said to have so far succeeded as to exhibit it complete to the astonished citizens of Lexington, (Ky.) But, greatly to their disappointment, and no less so to that of the intrepid inventor, on making the first trial to "float in the air, the machine obstinately refused to give up its hold to the earth." Nothing dismayed at this unlooked for accident, the projector is still said to be confident of succeeding "in soaring as high as the eagles" by the aid of his newly invented engine.

From the reports of the commissioners of the General Land Office, it appears, that the sum total of public land surveyed is 110,088,498 acres, of which 27,491,761 acres, have been sold, and 82,595,737 remain unsold. At the minimum price fixed by Congress, these lands will produce nearly two thirds more than the whole amount of our national debt, and the quantity already in market shews that it needs no addition, either from Indian purchases, or surveys run through a wilderness.

Witherford, the Prophet, died near Montpelier in the state of Alabama, on the 9th March last.—This celebrated Indian warrior, led the hostile Indians to the attack upon Fort Mims, in 1813, which resulted in the massacre of nearly four hundred men, women and children; and afterwards voluntarily and dauntlessly flung himself into the hands of General Jackson, and demanded his protection.

A man named David D. How, was executed on the 19th of March, at Angelica, N. York, for the murder of Othello Church. Immediately after his conviction he acknowledged his guilt, but declared, that he was tempted and aggravated to the crime by insult. He had for some time contemplated the deed, and on the 19th of December, he went to the house of Church. He hesitated before he knocked at the door, and states the remainder of the scene in the following language:—"my heart trembled at the thought of an act so desperate, and every vibration of my soul seemed sinking beneath the horrors of the scene. I shuddered at the very noise I made, and was on the point of retiring, when his wife, I think, awoke him, and he exclaimed "Who is there?" I endeavored to alter my voice and answered, "I have a letter for you;" he then said "walk in." I answered, "Have the goodness to open the door and take it." He arose and as he opened the door, as soon as I saw the appearance of his white shirt, I shot at venture; I took no sight, and had the gun by my side, and I think the muzzle was not more than three or four feet from him. I heard him exclaim, "*Oh! my God, my God.*"

It is calculated that from five to seven thousand persons witnessed his execution.

Captain Clark, at New Bedford, from the Coast of Japan, states, that Captain Frederick Coffin, (formerly of Nantucket) of the English ship Syren, while off the Pelew Island, about the last of March, 1823, getting refreshments, suffered about twenty of the natives to be on board his ship just as he had filled away to leave the coast—the natives rose upon him, killed two men, wounded the captain, mate, and boat steerer, and several of his people. The crew being so suddenly attacked, flew to the shrouds; they then rallied and succeeded in clearing the deck. He finally got off after having had his mizen shrouds cut away, and other damage done to his rigging. The natives seized the whale spades, broke off the handles, which gave them a very powerful missile weapon. Capt. Coffin stated that the cook defended *his castle* alone, and drove off every attack with *boiling water*.

The Mails in Alabama have been greatly interrupted by the heavy falls of rain, and consequent freshets in the creeks and rivers. The Post-Master at Nashville, (Tenn.) writes to the Post-Master General under the date of March 22, that the Georgia Mail due that day was lost. The rider arrived in due time and states, that, in crossing Connesauga river, in the Cherokee Nation, the ferry-boat was beat down by the current, and the horse and mail knocked overboard by the limbs of trees. The straps being broken by the limbs, the mail sunk before it could be recovered. The river was remarkably high, and the carrier thinks the mail may be found when the water falls. He imputes this accident entirely to the ignorance of the Indians who keep the ferry, who had no oars to their boat, and attempted to bring it over with poles, as at low water; the consequence was, that when they got into the current, their poles would not reach bottom, and the boat was precipitated down the stream.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 17, 1824.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Southern Dispensary, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, Doctors W. C. BREWSTER, and J. C. B. STANDBRIDGE, were appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Doctors Wilson and Colhoun.

The following curious circumstance has but recently been brought to light. The son of Mr. John Hough, in Front near Vine street, was carried away about two years ago, by a woman from New-Jersey, when he was but six years of age.—The cause and purpose of his absence being entirely unknown to his parents, after many fruitless enquiries to ascertain where he had strayed, they supposed he must have been drowned, and therefore gave up all hopes of ever seeing him again. We have ascertained that Mr. Hough has received a letter within the last week, from New-York, addressed to the post-master in this city, by Mr. F. Hall, which states that a lad had been discovered there, whose account of himself and his early days, led to the firm conviction that he was Mr. Hough's lost son.—This gentleman was much affected with the discovery of his child, having no doubt as to the fact, and has taken measures to have him immediately brought home.

THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY.

The Northern Soup Society having closed their operations for the season, consider it due to the public (to whose liberality they have been indebted for the means of relieving the distresses of their fellow creatures) to furnish them with a statement of their proceedings, in order that an estimate may be formed of the usefulness of the institution, and its claims to future support. The Soup House was opened on the 11th of 12th month, (Dec.) and closed on the 11th of 3d month (March,) making 79 days of distribution; during which time 209 families, consisting of 329 adults and 533 children, were gratuitously supplied under recommendations from respectable sources. Of those relieved, 48 adults and 47 children were persons of color.—The quantity of soup gratuitously distributed was 16,664½ quarts, to which, adding 587½ quarts sold make the whole amount 17,252 quarts, or an average of nearly 218 quarts per diem, the cost of which was less that 2 cents per quart. Thus 864 persons have been furnished with a wholesome and nutritious diet, during a season of the year when those disposed to labor find a difficulty in procuring employment, for a sum little exceeding $300.

Our Market is abundantly supplied with shad at this early part of the season.—This delicate article of food may be obtained for 6¼ a 12½ cents a piece. They are large, and very fat, and afford a rich repast for the epicure. We notice that in the Boston market, as high as one dollar and fifty cents has been given for a single Shad within the previous week.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.—This singular curiosity, with its ancient ornamented coffin, sent from Thebes as a present to the Boston Medical College, after having attracted a considerable degree of attention in Boston and New-York, has been brought to this city, with the view to satisfy the curious among our citizens. The proceeds arising from the exhibition will be appropriated to the benefit of the Massachusetts General Hospital. It will be opened in a few days, at Sully & Earle's in Chesnut street, opposite the Court House.

The elegant ship *Alonquin*, owned by Messrs. Thomas P. Cope and Sons, was launched on Monday last. She is a beautiful vessel, and is intended to run in the Liverpool line. Her name is that of a tribe of the Aborigenes of this continent, now almost extinct, and her figure head represents a chieftain, in the attitude of declamation. It was carved by *Rush*, and is one of his happiest efforts, reflecting credit on his skill and taste.

A meeting of the Grocers in this city has been held, and a committee appointed, to meet such committee as may be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, or Importing Merchants, to take into consideration, the propriety of changing the custom of purchasing and selling Sugar, Rice, Copperas, Alum, and all other articles now sold by the 112 lbs. and to adopt the plan of purchasing such articles by the 100 lbs. and also of making such alterations in the tares, drafts and allowances now customary, as may be just and equitable, on articles in the Grocery line of business.

The Charleston Courier speaking of Lord Byron, says,

"We are inclined to forgive, or rather to forget, the indecencies of this nobleman's verses, when we regard him as a volunteer in the glorious cause of Greece. His visit to that devoted country, reminds us of LA FAYETTE's pilgrimage for the liberties of the West. Long after the cantos of Don Juan shall have been erased from memory, his name will be hailed among the benefactors of Greece—and the greatest poet of modern times will be decked with the reviving laurels of the most illustrious land of antiquity."

His Lordship has extended his liberality in a very pointed and patriotic manner towards suffering Greece—it appears by the London papers that he has subscribed 10,000 pounds to the fund which is about being made in that city for the support of the cause.

CONGRESS.—In the house of representatives, on Wednesday, the Committee of ways and means made a report on the subject of the claim of Daniel D. Tompkins. They say that they "have no doubt that Governor Tompkins has been, and yet is, a creditor of the government to a large amount, and that every principle of justice would recommend a prompt and liberal settlement of his accounts," but that "the President has the power, and ought to exercise it, of doing full and liberal justice to Governor Tompkins."

The Massachusetts claim for militia services was referred to the committee of claims.

The house of representatives, after sustaining the call for the previous question on the tariff bill, ordered that bill to a third reading by a vote of 105 to 102.

On Thursday night between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out, among some hay, in the cellar of Mr. Leadbeater's house, in Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. A son of Mr. Leadbeater's, and a young man in his employ, entered the cellar at the risk of suffocation, while others were employed in cutting a hole through the floor above. When this opening was made, a hose was introduced through it, by the aid of which the young men were enabled promptly to extinguish the fire, and thus prevent a destruction of property which would otherwise have been inevitable.

In the year 1805 the Free School Society of the city of New York was incorporated; it is formed of all religious denominations, and of every class of politicians. Through the aid of the state, and private contributions, it has gone on successfully until the present day, and the Society now boasts of having ten boys' and girls' schools daily open, and educating between four and five thousand poor children.

Our citizens may expect to be gratified in a few days, with an opportunity of witnessing the combined talents of COOPER and CONWAY, who are engaged to perform together on the Chesnut street boards.

We understand the Tivoli Garden and Theatre has been recently taken by an enterprising citizen, and will shortly open under the management of Mr. PORTER. Several improvements are now making. A pit will be erected for the accommodation of the audience. The scenery is entirely new; and several performers of merit are already engaged.

Departed this probationary life, as we trust, for the Elysium of celestial repose, on Friday last, 2d inst. THOMAS JACKSON, Junr. Son of Mr. Thomas Jackson, late grocer, of this city, in the 19th year of his age.

It is not our design to enter into a prolix detail of the virtuous qualities which embellished the character of this youth, and elicited the admiration and esteem of his numerous friends and acquaintances. For these, the recollection of his amiable deportment, his peace-making disposition, and his care to avoid injuring either the character or feelings of others, will do more than the most elaborate newspaper eulogium; and while they cannot but mourn the loss they have sustained by this bereavement, they are consoled by the hope, that their loss has been his eternal gain.

Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms!

For some time previous to his death, he had conceived a particular fondness for sacred music, in which he made an extraordinary proficiency; so that, at the organization of the Stanley Harmonic Society, in April 1823, his skill in this science made him the choice of the Society, for their Leader, in which office he served without receiving any remuneration, until the commencement of the illness which terminated his life, with a regularity and interest, highly satisfactory.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 13. Brigs Cato, Dulany, 19 days from Alvarado, with Specie and Cochineal; Ann, Murcheon, 11 days from Havana, Sugar, &c.; Pilot, Wing, 16 days from Trinidad de Cuba, Sugar and Molasses.

13. Ship Helvetius, Swift, Antwerp, Merchandize; Brigs Delight, Conningham, 16 days from New Orleans, Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; Victory, Colinson, 23 days from Pensacola, Cotton, Cedar, &c.; South America, Oliver, 12 days from Havana, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

15. Brigs Mary, Brown, 28 days from Laguira, with Coffee, Hides, &c.; Com. Porter, Shankland, 17 days from St. Croix, Sugar, &c.; Emeline, Downy, 13 days from St. Jago de Cuba, Coffee, Hides, &c.

CLEARED.

April 10. Brigs President, Wootten, South America; Flora, Hutchinson, Trinidad de Cuba; Mary Ann, Walker, St. Thomas; Schr. Eliza Jane, Harrison, Havana.

14. Ship Telegraph, Berry, Liverpool; brig Stephen Girard, Port au Prince.

15. Schr. Industry, Warner, St. Domingo.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. HENRY DUBOSQ, to Miss ANN LOCKWOOD, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, the Rev. SAMUEL B. GREEN, to Miss JEMIMA DAIZEY, daughter of the Rev. Eliphas Daizey, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. CHARLES C. BECKEL, to Miss LUCY M. ALLCHIN, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by Elder F. Plummer, Mr. CHARLES MANDERFIELD, to Miss ANN MADEIRA, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. at College Hill, D. C. by the Rev. Mr. Rice, Dr. JOHN L. TEMPLE, of Hanover County, Va. to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Staughton, President of the Columbian College.

On the evening of the 13th inst. by Jacob Coates, Esq. of Frankford, JOSEPH EVANS, to MARY ANN CHAMBERLIN, both of the County of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. MARY WARWICK, wife of Mr. Samuel F. Warwick, aged 31.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. BENJAMIN SANFORD, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

On Monday, the 12th inst. aged 73, THOMAS DAVIS, long a respectable citizen of Philadelphia.

On Monday, the 12th inst. Mrs. ANN M. wife of Alexander Dupony, merchant, of this city, aged 25.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst. in the 38th year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH DIXON.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. ANN, consort of Mr. John Owen.

On the 17th ult. at New Albany, Indiana, of a lingering illness, Mr. JOSIAH STARKEY, late merchant of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. in the 56th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM VANSCIVER.

On Thursday, the 15th inst. in the 24th year of his age, WILLIAM CUMINS, of a short illness.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst. at Baltimore, ELKEN SOLOMON, Esq. a young man of very promising talents.

On Friday morning, the 16th inst. in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. ANN FULTON, wife of Mr. George Fulton.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. aged 41 years, Mr. BENJAMIN ZEBLEY, House Carpenter.

On the night of the 12th inst. aged 73 years, THOMAS DAVIS, long a respectable citizen of Philadelphia.

On Saturday morning, the 10th inst. at Germantown, very suddenly, WILLIAM B. LEIBERT.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH TRUMP, widow of Daniel Trump, aged 81.

On Saturday evening, the 10th inst. in the 20th year of his age, JOSEPH COSTON.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. Mrs. JANE FEENEY, aged 50, wife of Patrick Feeney.

On Monday morning, the 12th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH YARD, wife of James Yard, Esq. aged 59.

On the 29th ult. at Trenton, N. J. MARGARET, daughter of the late Samuel Meredith, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst. of a lingering illness, PATRICK DUFFY, son of Mr. Philip Duffy aged 17.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. SARAH, wife of Leonard Kittinger, after a long illness, in the 25th year of her age.

On Saturday morning the 10th inst. in the 80th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE GILMER.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. BODDY. His friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend his funeral, from his late dwelling, in Eleventh, near Vine street, on sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RED MEN.—You are particularly requested to meet at the Wigwam of Brother Hickory Sapling, sign of Gen. Jackson, in Race near Eighth streets, at half past two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, from thence to proceed to attend the funeral of our late Brother Badger.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	52	55	107
In New-York,	53	47	100
In Baltimore,	8	17	25

The deaths in this city last week were 107; among which were, 15 by consumption, 14 typhus fever, and 7 small pox.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 40 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of *Fresh Imported* DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

MR. AND MRS. DUFF'S BENEFIT.

MR. and MRS. DUFF respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their benefit is fixed for Tuesday next, April 20th, 1824, when will be performed an admired play, (first time these four years) called

ADRIAN and ORILLA,

Or, A MOTHER'S VENGEANCE,

Written by W. Dimond, Esq. Author of the Foundling of the Forest, Doubtful Son, Bride of Abydos, &c.

Prince of Altenbergh,	Mr. Wood.
Count Rosenheim,	Mr. Warren.
Adrian,	Mr. DUFF.
Michael,	Mr Jefferson.
Lothair, (a Page,)	Mrs. Burke.
Madam Clermont, (first time)	Mrs. DUFF.
Orilla,	Mrs. Darley.
Githa,	Mrs. Francis.
Minna,	Mrs. Wallack.

Other characters in bills.

To which will be added, an admired Melo Drama, and other entertainments, for which see advertisements on Monday.

april 17—1t

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Margaret Brown, complainant, and Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller defendants. } On Bill, &c. April 6, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook and William Miller have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller reside out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania, upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, to appear, plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, in this cause, on or before the first day of July term next: and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him or them so failing to appear, plead, answer, or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in the "New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed and published at Mount Holly, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week; and also be published in a newspaper printed in the City of Philadelphia, within twenty days after the date hereof, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. april 17—4w.

JUST RECEIVED.

AND for Sale by J. MORTIMER, 74 South Second Street, THE CABINET, or Works of Darkness brought to Light. Some matters of fact in relation the treatment of Elias Hicks, &c. April 17—3t

IMPORTANT.

Grammatical Instruction by James Brown.

ROOM, NO. 74, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ROOM open from six in the morning till ten in the evening. Mr. B. is now forming a Morning class for Ladies.

Private lessons will be given to those who may desire them.

The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who have recommended the system by which Mr. B. teaches.

De Witt Clinton, Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, Professor Yates, Union College, F. C. Schaeffer, Pastor of Christ Church, New York, Dr. Gunning, New York, Rev. D. H. Barns, classical teacher, New-York and President of the American Teachers' Society, J. Hoxie, Principal of Pilsen Academy, Dr. Samuel Akerly, Rev. Daniel Parker, principal of Broad street Academy, Rev. Solomon Brown, principal of the Classical and Belles-Lettres Academy, Wall st. New York, and Secretary of the American Teachers' Society, Rev. Samuel Blatchford, Lansingburg, Rev. Dr John Chester, Albany, Dr. James Albany, W. A. Tweed Dale, Principal of the Lancasterian School, Albany, Caroline M. Thayer, Preceptress of Philom Academy, Rev. John Finley, Baltimore, Rev. Charles G. Somers, N. York, L. S. Lownsbury, principal of Village Academy, Charles Spalding, principal of Union Academy, New Brunswick. april 17—1t

Twenty-sixth Instant.

ON the above day, the rich wheels of the Pennsylvania State Lottery will be again turned round, and many who are in indigent circumstances will be happy—Haste ye! then to the far famed Temple, where the Goddess awaits you, to distribute her numberless favours.—The wheels of this lottery are immensely rich, the gain is near 9000 dollars. Seize the present opportunity, and purchase a Ticket or Share at the Temple of Fortune.

The following are the brilliant capitals yet undrawn:

	PRIZES.		PRIZES.	
$200		All floating.		$100
200	$6000		$6000	100
200	2 00		2000	100
200	1500		1500	100
200	1000		1000	100
200	1000		1000	100

50, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Tickets 8 00 Dollars | Quarters 2 Dollars

Halves 4 00 | Eighths 1

Why do ye delay? Seize the present opportunity, and purchase a ticket or share, at the

TEMPLE OF FORTUNE,

WAITES'

OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets,

Where have been sold and paid, prizes amounting

Eight Millions of Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Lotteries now drawing, or to be drawn, in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York will be punctually attended to; and all lottery information given gratis. april 17—tf

NEW ROUTE.

Columbian Line for New-York.

Fare through only four dollars.

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, and steam boat Ætna, Captain Robinson, through in 11 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. *Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 13 Market Street. april 17—tf

IN FIVE DAYS.

IN five days another Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be determined, and the Capital- (as usual,) be sold and paid, at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 137, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

Who has obtained a number of packages in the present scheme; certificates of which he will furnish at the following prices:—Seven tickets for 18 dollars; Halves 9.00; Quarters 4.50; and Eighths 2.25.

☞ Single Tickets and Shares at the rate of five dollars per Ticket. april 17—1t

PORT GIBBS FOREVER!

No. 4 1-2 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE proprietor of Port GIBBS respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his establishment in business, and flatters himself, that from his prompt and liberal manner of conducting business to merit an increased share of their approbation. Those trading at Port Gibbs, from the very day its Flag was raised, (and they have been tolerably numerous,) generally came to a good market, and many of them actually made their fortunes. In fact it has become famous as a depot for trade, where investments are almost sure to produce a handsome profit, so, indeed, the opinion strongly prevails, that Fortune has marked it for her own. If such be the fact, then all doubts must vanish. It must be the successful Port of Entry.—The proprietor, therefore, most earnestly solicits those in pursuit of a profitable trade, to freight their pockets well with specie or its representative, and set immediate sail for Port Gibbs.

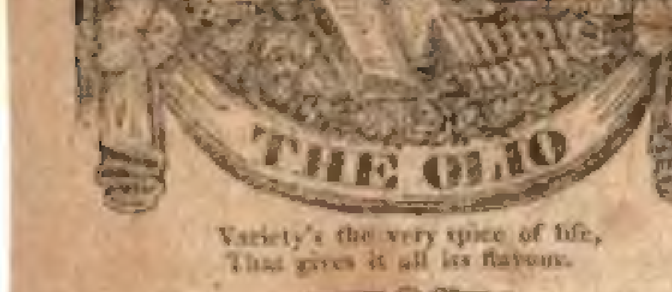
The present fair winds will bring the skillful sons of Neptune in a few hours to anchor at this famous port of Good Luck, where hundreds of valuable cargoes are now for sale at the lowest prices, to those who first apply. The proprietor also trades in Foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, &c. where was sold the handsome prize of $5000 in the 2d Class Union Canal Lottery, New Series, and the Capital prize of 1000, and of 1000, and in the 6th Class, Com. 6, 5, 1, 3, a handsome prize of 4000, and where he expects to share some of the Brilliant Capitals in the NINTH CLASS, to some of his adventurers. april 3—tf

An adjourned meeting of the Southwark Hose Company, will be held at the usual place, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

HENRY CARON, Sec'ry.

An adjourned meeting of the Humane Fire Company, will take place on Monday evening next, the 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place. JACOB SCHLATTER, Sec'ry.

N. B. Punctual attendance is requested.



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LITTLE CUPID.

Little Cupid's quite a stranger,
To his native home, the heart,
After wealth a constant ranger,
Chaff'ring, with a pedlar's art,

Nature's language plain and simple,
He no longer deigns to prize,
Seldom sports he in a dimple,
Seldom visits sparkling eyes.

Tracts of land, and bags of money,
He knows how to estimate;
But ere you taste hymenial honey,
You must learn to calculate.

An Enigmatical List of States, Districts and Territories.

1. The land we live in, a military triumphal carriage, half of a woman's name, and a vowel.
2. The name of an unfortunate Queen, and a country.
3. An unmarried woman, and two vowels.
4. A celebrated founder of a city, three fifths of a wood nymph, four sixths of an examination in Ecclesiastes, and a vowel.
5. The first letters of three extremities of the globe, and a kind of cloth, changing the first letter.
6. A wen transposed, and four sixths of the author's fictitious name of Tristram Shandy.
7. Half of the word signifying the top of a hill, and four tenths of the name of a county in the state of New York.
8. The word signifying to unite, to link together, a vowel, and an action with cards.
9. The name of a damsel in the Acts of the Apostles, and land surrounded by water.
10. The reverse of old, four sixths of a clothes basket, and the name of a county in England.
11. One of the "Poles," and a woman's name, changing the last letter.
12. The name of a river in America.
13. The word signifying to know, a kind of net and a vowel.
14. A Roman Catholic ceremony, a vowel, four sixths of the word signifying to impose upon, and three consonants.
15. A woman's name, a consonant, and a vowel.
16. The ocean and a vowel.
17. Four sevenths of an archangel, vowel, and three fifths of a kind of wild goose.
18. A kind of game played with a ball, changing the fifth letter, and the diocess of a Bishop.
19. A piece of heavy ordinance, leaving off the last letter.
20. A rural poem, changing the last letter.
21. An interjection, and half of the word signifying a title.
22. The half of the chief mast of a ship, adding a vowel.
23. An inseparable particle used in composition, a Mahometan comparison to describe a beautiful woman, leaving off the first letter.
24. A term of honor to a young girl, the third third person singular of to be, I am, &c. a small draught, and the half of a particular size printing type.
25. One third of the word to express parsimony and the word expressing turbulancy leaving off the last letter.

☞ *A solution is requested.*

NEW MACARONIES.

A few years since, James Malone, Esq. mayor of Cork, imagining that if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of his constables, who was by trade a barber, viz. He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash-balls, scissors, and powder puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them, that those whom he had apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least about the head. This laughable scene was attended with such success, that the whole tribe, during Squire Malone's mayorality, avoided his Jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

An American gentleman, who had prolonged his stay at one of the fashionable routes in London to a late hour, took his leave with the intention of departing. When he had reached the entry way, in which he had, with others, deposited his hat, he looked for it a long time, but in vain. He then inquired of one of the servants in waiting, if he had seen any hat which would seem to have strayed from its place. The servant, in reply, requested to know what kind of hat he referred to. The gentleman answered, quite a new one. *Ah*, says the servant, *I am sorry sir, but all the new hats have been gone a full hour.*

A bachelor in Scotland, lately bethought him of taking unto himself a helpmate. His fair one consenting, the preliminaries were arranged, and the parties appeared before the holy man. "Are ye willing to take this woman to be your lawful wife!" said the parson. The bridegroom hesitated. "I dinna freely ken, sir;" at last he drawled out, "Ay!" It now come to the lady's turn to answer: scandalized by the backwardness of the husband elect, she, too, "didna ken, till she consulted her brither." Off she set to hold the consultation: but she staid so long as to make it apparent to the bachelor that he was still to live in single blessedness.

Crambe, in the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus, said he was every day under the dominion of a certain word; such for instance, as the word *led*, which not only governed him, but all the world besides. For, said he, noblemen and drunkards are *pimp-led*, physicians and pulses are *fee-led*, patients and oranges are *pil-led*, a new married man and an ass are *brid-led*, an old married man and a packhorse are *sad-led*. Cats and dice are *rat-led*, swine and nobility are *sty-led*, a coquette and a tinder-box are *spark-led*, a lover and a blunderer are *grov-led*.

Doctor Franklin observing one day a hearty young fellow, whom he knew to be an extraordinary blacksmith, sitting on the wharf bobbing for mud cats and eels, he called to him, 'Ah, Tom, what a pity 'tis you don't fish with a silver hook.' The young man replied, 'he was not able to fish with a silver hook.' Some days after this, the Doctor passing that way, saw Tom out at the end of the wharf again, with his long pole bending over the flood. 'What, Tom!' cried the Doctor, 'have you not got the silver hook yet?' 'God bless you, Doctor,' cried the blacksmith, 'I'm hardly able to fish with an iron hook.' 'Poh! poh! replied the doctor, 'go home to your anvil, and you will make silver enough in one day to buy more and better than you would catch here in a month.'

POETICAL SYMPTOMS.

A monthly publication gives the following ludicrous remark of one of the Italian servants of Lord Byron, "Serone," said a man that waited for an answer to a letter, "Is his lordship writing that letter for me." "No," replied Jerome, "he is writing poetry." "How do you know that?" "by his scratching his head so furiously.

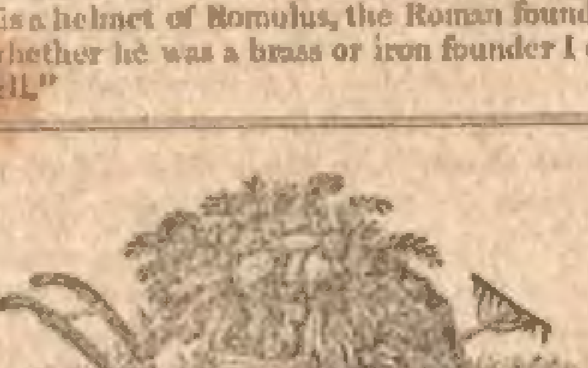
OLD HABITS.

The Duke de Nivernois was acquainted with the Countess de Rochefort, and never omitted going to see her a single evening. As she was a widow, and he a widower, one of his friends observed to him, it would be more convenient for him to marry that lady. "I have often thought so," said he, "but one thing prevents me; in that case, *where should I spend my evenings?*"

A petulent old lady having refused a suitor to her niece, he expostulated with her, and requested her plainly to divulge her reasons.—"I see the villain in your face," said she. "That is a *personal reflection* madam," answered the lover.

Irish Malediction.—An Irishman, speaking with great bitterness against an oppressive landlord of his, wished that he might live to see his children all fatherless.

Historical doubts.—An auctioneer at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation:—"This, ladies and gemmen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."



ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

By Russel Woodward, of Suffolk.

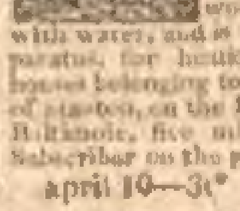
Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe that some of their cows, though very good in the fore part of the season, dried up their milk so early, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; I accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause, if possible:—and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk, and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk, almost any length of time required, say from the 1st of May to first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are let to dry up their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up their milk early each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the yerr; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats:) he was careless, and dried them both off in August.—Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the same time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves; until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

TO RENT,

A Cotton Factory, and immediate possession given.



Containing 500 spindles, with room and power for more, or a number of power looms. The Factory is 90 by 33 feet, three stories high, in good repair, the water works and gearing new and well supplied with water, and is warmed with a complete ventilating apparatus, for heating the air. There are three dwelling houses belonging to the Factory; it is situated in the Village of Stanton, on the Post Road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, five miles west of Wilmington. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

april 10—3t* EDWARD MARSHALL.

REMOVAL.

Joseph E. M'Ilhenny, CLOCK & WATCH Maker,

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 99 North Second street, above arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 46, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

CAMEL TAVERN,

No. 140 North Second street,

HANNAH SAGER informs her friends and the public, that she has retained the above large and commodious stand, which, being in a central part of the city, (Second street, between Race and Vine streets,) and having undergone a thorough repair, is in complete order for the entertainment of travellers and the public in general. By every attention in procuring the best viands, liquors and other accommodations, united with a long experience in the business, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

march 27—tf*

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description,—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 24—tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST published and for sale at the Book Store of J. MORTIMER, No. 74 South Second street, and at the Printing Office of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, a collection of ORIGINAL POEMS, embellished with an engraved title page. Price 37 1-2 cents.

N. B. Subscribers will be furnished at the subscription price; after which, in consequence of the additional expense attending the publication, they will be disposed of as above. A future number of the Evening Post will contain a notice and explanation of the Engraving prefixed to the title page. april 10—tf

Mr. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that a few more pupils can be received, on moderate terms, at their Seminary for young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, N. W. corner of 3d and Union sts.

A Situation Wanted.

A MIDDLE aged woman wants a situation as Housekeeper. Unexceptionable recommendations can be readily given as to capacity, &c. Apply at No. 35 Dock street. april 10—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market Street, first doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 28 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 16 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—6

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 2 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—6

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS' SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 4 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—6

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 4 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 8 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 161 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 163 North Third, near Vine st. manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 33 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leatner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 198 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 115 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keeps for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 26, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. G. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

New Jersey Supreme Court,

Of the Term of February, A. D. 1824.

John Sexton, vs. The President and Trustees of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steam Boat Company.	IN DEBT.

THE Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, having returned the Writ of Summons in this case, "not served," and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of the court, that process cannot be served on the said defendants, as mentioned in the first section of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors against Corporations." It is ordered that the said Defendant do cause their appearance to be entered to the aforesaid action, on or before the second Tuesday of May next, or on failure thereof, that the said action be proceeded in agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act; the said plaintiff causing a copy of this rule to be inserted within twenty days in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued for at least six weeks; and also causing a copy of this bill to be posted up within the said twenty days, and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, now or late kept by James Sloan, at Kaighns's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph English, at Camden, in the said county of Gloucester.—On motion of John M. White, Attorney of Plaintiff.

A true copy from the minutes.

march 11—6t ROSSELL, Clerk.

THE GREAT PRIZE OF

100,000 DOLLARS,

IS now floating in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND, now drawing in Baltimore.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore*,
April 2d, 1824.

☞ Besides the above splendid Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are also now floating in the wheel, the Capitals of 20,000; 2 of 10,000; 5,000; 2 of 1,000 dollars, &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

THURSDAY, the 13th of May,

In the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings remain to complete the scheme; the whole of the Prizes are payable in CASH, which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

*** Orders ought to be sent on as soon as possible. Persons at a distance may, at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for, if the great capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.

Whole Tickets,	$20 00	Quarters,	$5 00
Halves,	10 00	Eighths,	2 50

To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and where more CAPITALS have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

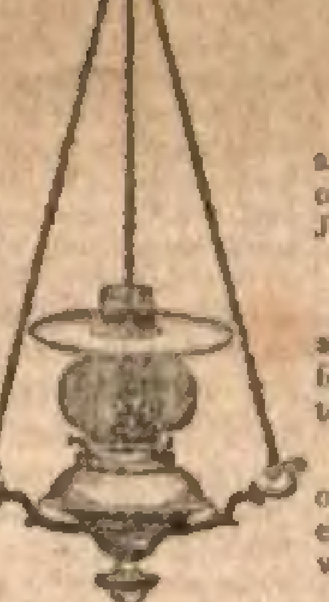
Orders from any part of the U. States, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if a personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore.*

☞ COHEN'S "Lottery Gazette and Register," which is published regularly after each Drawing, will contain the Official Lists of the Grand State Lottery, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to have the same.

april 16—3t

A Book-binder Wanted,

TO establish himself in a small town about 40 miles from Philadelphia. To a single man, or one with a small family, the situation is believed to be desirable. For particulars enquire at this office. april 10—3t



J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

CHEAP CORSETS,

No. 62 DOCK STREET,

JANE DONALDSON, has on hand, a handsome assortment of the most fashionable and approved patterns, and much lower than has ever been offered for sale.

Ladies having the materials, can have them made up; and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. Dresses cut out for 25 cents. march 20—tf

OLD FERRY REVIVED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the spacious and commodious house and ferry, No. 45 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnished for the most perfect comfort of a number of Boarders, and of those persons who attend the market in particular. The Beds and Bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unremitted exertions for the benefit of their customers, shall be thought to deserve. They flatter themselves that the vicinity of their establishment to places of business; a bar of choice liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the unceasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will secure to them a claim upon public favour.

WILLIAM POOLE & Co.

N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice. march 27—6t

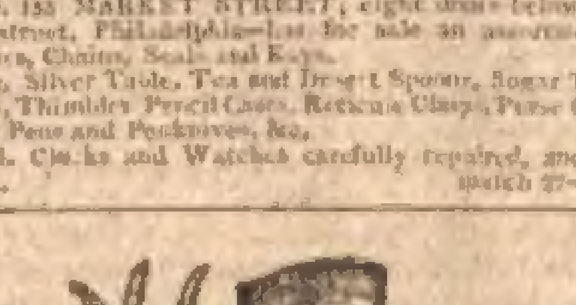
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

NO. 133 MARKET STREET, eight doors below Fifth street, Philadelphia—has for sale an assortment of Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys.

Also, Silver Table, Tea and Desert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Thimbles Pencil Cases, Reticule Clasps, Purse Clasps, Silver Pens and Penknives, &c.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted. march 27—at*



BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

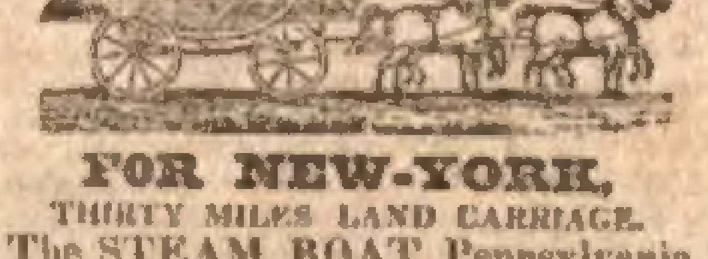
Eighth door above Spruce street.

JUST received, Private Correspondence of William Cowper, Esq. with several of his most intimate friends—now first published from the originals, in the possession of his kinsman, John Johnson, L. L. D. first American edition together with a variety of New Publications, and valuable Standard Books, offered for sale very cheap, and will be repurchased by the advertiser, if kept in good order, and returned in a reasonable time. Classical and common School Books, at as moderate prices as any store in Philadelphia, as usual.

☞ Family Bibles, School do. and Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, the approved edition, Book of Common Prayer, and Stationary.

Orders received as above for Book-binding.

april 10—tf



FOR NEW-YORK,

THIRTY MILES LAND CARRIAGE.

The STEAM BOAT Pennsylvania

HAS commenced running for the Season, and will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf every week day at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with the Steam Boat from Amboy—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare three Dollars.

For seats, apply at No. 13 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.

feb. 28—tf JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heart-felt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ; that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages, by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 23—3m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbohn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia.

feb 28—tf

SULLIVAN HILL, Millwright,

MAYLANDSVILLE, Baltimore Road, one mile and an half from Market street Bridge, near Philadelphia. For information apply to JACOB MAYLAND, Philadelphia; PETER ROBSON, Roxborough, Philad. County.

april 10—tf*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Roots, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 50 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

FANCY JAPANNED CHAIRS & CABINET FURNITURE.

DAVID & JOSEPH F. LAKE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue the above business at No. 163 NORTH THIRD a few doors below Vine Street. The Chairs and Cabinet Furniture made at their stand shall be of the best materials and workmanship.—On hand, a handsome assortment of Windsor & Rush Chairs, &c.

N. B.—Old Chairs re-japanned and Gilt.

march 13—6t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 282, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,50 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Bootshoe do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do. Coarse do.		62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco	do.	Bound and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	68 a 1,00
Do. do	Bands Trimmed,		1,00 a 1,25
Do. Leather	do.		1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1,12 a 1,25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1,00
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 43
Do. Leather do.			37 a 43

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low.

march 6—ly

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

*** The highest price allowed for silver, in exchange.

Crawley & Farr.

No. 108 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

march 6—3m

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 21—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately [illegible] by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even a Consumption but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without giving relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 17th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1819, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

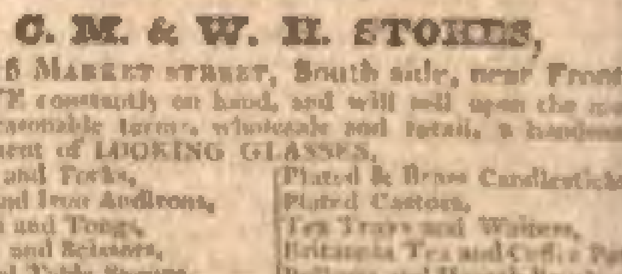
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



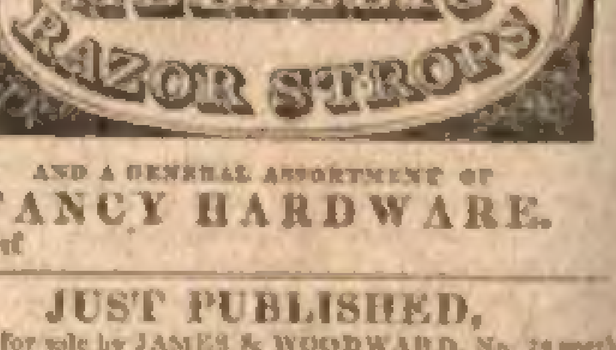
C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,	Plated Castors,
Shovels and Tongs,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Snuffers and Trays,	Curtain Pins,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Tea Caddies,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Kettles,
Chimney Hooks,	Iron Pots,
Wire Fenders,	Sad Irons,

ALSO,



AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 28 North Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a person who has not been regularly brought up as a Clerk, but has a general comprehension of business and writing a tolerable hand, would wish to engage with a person wanting such. A moderate compensation would be required; a line addressed to B. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, would be thankfully attended to, and satisfactory references given if required. ap. 3—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

TO LET, a small three story Brick HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 52 Dock street. march 6—tf